

From the Statesman.
A Kentucky Smelling Committee, Messrs. ...

The Grand Jury of Franklin county, in its report to the ...

FRANKFORT, 9th August, 1854.
At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, ...

GRANT GREEN, Thos. B. Page, ...

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17th, 1855.
The undersigned were appointed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, ...

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, we were requested by S. I. M. Major, ...

imply as a statement of the condition of his office, at the date of our examination, ...

FRANKFORT, 17th Dec. 1855.
At the request of Mr. Major, clerk of the Prison, we have made an examination of his books, ...

CHAS. S. WALLER.
Thus it will be seen that the accusations against Col. Major were as false as they were ridiculous. ...

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poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. ...

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THE HERALD.
INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;
Not Great but Truthful—Not Party but Mankind.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855.
Col. C. M. Clay, White Hall, paid to No 52, 2 00
J. A. Hollis, Jefferson City, Mo., paid to No 12, vol 11, 5 00

For the sake of "auld lang syne," and the benefit of whom it may concern in this region, we insert the following business card of our friend LAZ. LINDSEY, free, gratis, for nothing!

LAZ. LINDSEY, Vicksburg, Miss., COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF LOUISIANA AND KENTUCKY.

For taking Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, and other instruments of writing.

OFFICE, No. 34 MASONIC BUILDING, In same room of J. B. LINDSEY & CO. Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

LEAP YEAR.
"The Rights of Women."

Was I ever in love? Oh, sure and was't I! Know all about the soft pinyon don't I! State your arms round my neck, give a wink, perhaps two.

Leap Year has once again rolled around—that glorious period of time, during the continuance of which, the ladies are privileged and enjoined, by an ancient and well established custom, to assume and exercise, some peculiar prerogatives, which, in three years out of four, are monopolized by the sterner sex.

As it is possible that some of our fair readers may be ignorant of what these prerogatives are, we will state that it is the privilege of the ladies, during this period, to attack with amorous sighs and ardent glances the heart of the most modest and bashful swain; to visit him in his domicile, wait upon him to church, lectures, balls, &c., solicit the honor of his hand in the maze dance, and to pursue him at all times with matrimonial designs; to impress on the burning lips of reluctant bachelors, the "long kiss of love"; and, it is their undoubted privilege, during the present year, to "pop the question" of matrimony, to the "Lords of Creation."

Hence we anticipate unusual activity in the matrimonial market during the next twelve months; for we cannot believe that the ladies will weakly abandon their rights without a gallant struggle; nor can we believe that many young men will possess fortitude sufficient to resist the winning ways of woman-kind; hence there will necessarily be a great many weddings this year.

For our own part, if we were in the market, we would rather accept a dozen young and pretty aspirants for our heart and hand, than to refuse one, under such circumstances.

Viewing the questions involved in this matter, as of vital importance to the rising generation, as well as to "millions yet unborn," we have thought that a few hints from us, touching the proper mode

of conducting this—to some—new species of courtship, would not be inappropriate at the present time.

As courtship, even under the most ordinary circumstances, is a very interesting affair to the parties immediately concerned; and as every bachelor or eligible widower will probably have the question popped to him by one or more amorous young ladies, during the coming year, it behooves them to prepare themselves for the approaching trial, by light diet, fasting, meditation, &c.

For instead of practising their usual gallantry toward the sex, they are required by a custom more sacred and immutable than the laws of the Medes and Persians, to act exactly in the reverse in their intercourse with maids and widows. Imagining themselves to be young ladies, they must, when courted, be shy, bashful and awkward; and when the crisis approaches, they must sigh, blush, hang down their heads, coquette with their fans or handkerchiefs, and in everything imitate the actions of the fair sex when placed in similar circumstances.

As every young man (now-a-days) with down upon his cheek, has had more or less experience in such matters, it will be entirely unnecessary for us to give the bachelors any further hints on the subject. Now for the *sh-males*.

A young lady in asserting the prerogatives and privileges appertaining to her sex during leap year, would do well to bear in mind the advice conveyed in the following couplet—

"He (she) who woos a (man) maid, Must lie, deceive and flatter."

And pay as strict obedience to its behests as the generality of young men do, in the years when the toils and hardships of courtship, devolve upon them. She must assume a bold, dashing, impudent air; she must breathe "soft nonsense" in the ears of the bashful but favored swain; swear vengeance on her rival if the chosen youth but looks at another lady; write sonnets to his eye-brow; serenade him by "moonlight alone;" swear eternal constancy by all the Saints in the Calendar; kneel at his feet, and pouring out protestations of fervent, passionate, never-dying love, timidly await his answer. Should she be refused (which is barely possible) it may be necessary, perhaps, for her to tear out a few locks of her hair, threaten death to all rivals, suicide, emigration, &c. Any young lady's experience as a *courtes*, however, will be sufficient to indicate to her what course she ought to pursue as a *courtes*, in the event of a refusal. But should the chosen *Amale* sigh forth an affirmative, it will of course be necessary for the young lady to rise, clasp her beau in her arms, and (here it would be proper and fashionable for him to sink upon her bosom and faint) impress a glowing kiss upon his ruby lips, provided he does not chew tobacco or imbibe the ardent—in which event this part of the ceremony would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. All this being done with due decorum, application should be made to his "pa," to ratify the consent thus obtained; or, if it be stolen fruit, a trip to Aberdeen—the Gretna-Green of Kentucky—should at once be proposed.

We believe that this is about the sum and substance of all that is necessary to be done on such occasions, by the parties concerned. It has been so long since we practiced in the Courts of Cupid, that we may have forgotten some of the less interesting forms and ceremonies. This matters not, however; we have given the general plan, and ladies and gentlemen will probably prefer to practice the details to suit themselves. All that is necessary to bear in mind, is, that the position of the sexes, in all their social intercourse, so far as the unmarried are concerned, must be exactly reversed. Those who pay implicit obedience to this rule, cannot err much in respect to details; which, of course, will be governed, in a great measure, by the time and place at which the Courtship transpires, and the taste and temperament of the parties by whom it is conducted. It is more than probable that some young ladies will be more ardent and gallant than others; and on the other hand it may be expected that the bachelors (but not the widowers) will be more or less modest and squeamish.

In conclusion, we would remark that if any young ladies desire to practice upon our suggestion feel the least dubious as to their skill in courting, we shall be happy to afford them every assistance in our power; and for this purpose we will consent to devote an hour on two of each day [gratuitously] to the instruction of all *handsome* young ladies who feel themselves unequal to the task of "popping the question;" we will cheerfully give them oral instructions, accompanied with practical illustrations; and we will

guarantee that in half a dozen lessons we can perfectly interesting and docile young lady in the whole science of Courtship—from the first amorous glance and heart-felt sigh up to the—

"Long, long kiss, a kiss of youth, and love, And beauty, all concentrating, like rays into one focus kindled from above; Where heart, and soul, and sense, in concert move, And the blood's laws, and the pulse's flow, Each kiss a heart-quake—for a kiss's strength, I think it must be reckoned by its length."

A Scathing Rebuke.
We like that manly spirit which impels a man to rebuke his relative for insulting the memory of his dead ancestor.

As the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* well remarks, it may do for the thoughtless to declare that immigration is an injury to this country, but when they make this assertion, they are virtually condemning themselves. Were their fathers a disadvantage to the United States, in settling here, and begetting children? To answer the question affirmatively, would recoil upon themselves. If emigrating is injurious at the present day, it was so when their fathers arrived in America, and under their own prejudiced principles, they stand self-condemned. They would, doubtless, make themselves an exception; but the result of emigration is the same now as it was half a century since. The relative advantages are the same, considering the increased extent of our country, and the necessity of filling up the great void between the Atlantic and Pacific portions of our Union. The following letter was addressed by the subscriber to his relatives in this country, who publish a *Know Nothing* paper, and deal in epithets towards persons of foreign birth, which certainly reflects upon their own ancestors. Too general has become the custom for sons to denounce their own fathers, on account of their birth place. It shows not only a want of respect for their parents, but also does violence to the ties of consanguinity.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9th, 1855.
GENTLEMEN:—Much as I appreciate your kindness in sending me your paper, still I must ask you to discontinue it. I am not willing to pay even postage for a sheet that chooses to call me a "foreigner," an "anti-American," and an ally of the Pope, because I belong to a party whose creed repudiates all interference with religion in politics, and upholds the Constitution in all its guarantees respecting the right of conscience and the sovereignty of the States.

The Whig party I always respected; for although it had no fixed principle, still there was a conservatism about it—a regard for law and order—that served as a curb to licentiousness, and sometimes made it potent for good. But in the doctrines as well as the practices of the *Know Nothing* party, I confess I have not been able to perceive one redeeming trait. It is unqualifiedly and irredeemably corrupt and dangerous. It ignores all the simple and sublime teachings of Christ—it is devoid of charity; it is devoid of honesty; it is devoid of patriotism; it has nothing to commend it, for one moment, to the consideration of any good and law-abiding citizen. Although it has been in existence but two short years, it has caused more bloodshed, more destruction to property, and sundere more holy ties than all the parties that have arisen since the foundation of our Government.

I do not wish to be harsh, but, in this instance, I cannot refrain my feelings.—You have called me a "foreigner" and an "ally of the Pope," because I belong to the Democratic party. I know it is fashionable, now-a-days, to abuse and revile the strangers from other lands who seek our shores to better their condition, and to make the wide world as barren as the rose." But, I, for one, have too much respect for the memory of my forefathers to engage in that business. I cannot forget my grandfather, and your grandfather, who sleeps in the old burial ground on Market street, because he was a *good* man, although the inscription on the simple tomb stone at the head of his grave proclaims that he was born in Ireland.—I need not say, because you bot know, how much reason, through his thrift and economy, his numerous descendants have to bless and revere his memory; but I know that it is right now to treat with scorn and derision the immigrant who comes here from abroad to seek his fortune; it was equally so when our ancestors came, and that he was obnoxious to the same obloquy that is now so unparaphrasedly poured upon the heads of our adopted citizens by the *Know Nothing* journals. This, and this alone, is enough to make me look upon *Know Nothingism* with a loathing and contempt.

ASHER M. WRIGHT.
WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET.—This old favorite of the juveniles enters upon its eleventh volume with the issue for January, which is already before us. It has been enlarged so as to embrace 36 large octavo pages, while in point of typography and pictures it is greatly improved. The present number has a fine colored portrait of the editor, Francis C. Woodworth, and is otherwise profusely illustrated and embellished. Single subscriptions \$1; 4 copies \$3 50; 5 copies \$4 50; 6 copies \$5 50. Address: Mr. D. A. Woodworth, publisher, 118 Nassau street, New York.

The Winchester (Ky.) Chronicle, a K. N. paper, has ceased to exist.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, THE NERVOUS, THE DELICATE, and THE INFIRM of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally supervises the manufacture of his medicines in the United States and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.
These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting and arranging in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

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Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in the cure of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomachic complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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Many of the most despotic Governments have ordered their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for pure blood, delicate health, or where the system has been impoverished, as in its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

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No female young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

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| Asthma | Diarrhoea | Indigestion |
| Bowel Complaints | Dropsy | Influenza |
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| Cold | Fever and Ague | Intoxication |
| Chest Disease | Female Complaints | Yenereal |
| Constipation | Worms of Children | Affections |
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Sole Agents for the Manufacture of Professor Holloway, 50, Maiden Lane, New York, and 214 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disease are affixed to each box.

Nov. 25, 1855—40-ly. c. o. w.

TRUSTEES NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to J. T. Adams are notified that their notes and accounts have been transferred to me in trust for the payment of certain debts. It is necessary that these claims should be collected speedily, and those who do not attend to this notice will be called upon by an officer.

J. T. ADAMS.

GEORGE A. PRICE & SONS, MILLERS, &c. No. 100 of this character has ever been sold since the late war. Over three thousand have been sold annually for the past three years, and I have no instance has one been returned as defective.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 78 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. W. F. COLBURN, Dec. 13, 1855—63-ly. Piano and Melodion Dealers.

